

END IS ANNOUNCED.

Result of Long Night Conferences at White House.

PEACE IN COAL WAR.

Six Men Named for Board of Arbitration by President Roosevelt.

Differences as to Personnel of Commission Are Adjusted and President Acts—Operators Yield to Demand of Miners—Bishop Spaulding of Illinois Is Chosen as Representative of Labor—Agreement Comes in a Dramatic Manner.

The coal strike came to a sudden, unexpected, and dramatic end in the White House in Washington at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

An agreement to submit the entire question to arbitration was reached at a moment when hope had almost been abandoned, and was brought about in a long conference between President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Immigration, Commissioner Sargent and George W. Perkins and Robert S. Bacon, members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., representing J. P. Morgan.

The basis of the settlement was the concession on the part of the mine-owners granting to the miners the right to be represented on the arbitration commission, and the President at once named Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., as the representative of the miners.

This concession was made only after President Roosevelt had insisted pointed out to the representatives of the operators the absolute necessity of according to the miners a representative on the commission.

The end came dramatically. Even the administration members, who had worked without resting for over a week to secure an agreement to arbitrate, had almost lost hope.

Wednesday President Roosevelt and John Mitchell were in conference at the White House twice. President Mitchell, expressing himself as anxious to end the strike, insisted that the miners should have some representation on the arbitration commission.

On this point he was firm, and President Roosevelt agreed to present his counter demand to the operators, which commenced at 10 o'clock Wednesday night and ended early Thursday morning.

Official Statement Issued.
The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:30 a. m.:

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell, and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the President has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into the causes and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields.

Makeup of the Commission.
"Bridgman General John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineering corps of the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"The Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist. The President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and coal business.

"Bishop John L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill. The President has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission.

"The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

PORTO RICAN SCHOOLS.

There are 1,200 of them open throughout the island.

Twelve hundred public schools were opened throughout the entire island of Porto Rico on the morning of Sept. 20.

The news is of considerable importance because it means that 50,000 Porto Rican children have been started on the road toward worthy American citizenship. The news means that the youth of Porto Rico are being given advance in life that they never could have had under the Spanish flag.

We have carried to them the opportunities that Europeans have to come to us to get.

The fifty thousand boys and girls who assembled in the 1,200 public schools of Porto Rico on that Monday will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation. And the next generation of Porto Ricans will be the citizens of an American State, a sovereign member of the American Union. Without the education imparted in her public schools Porto Rico would never be fit for statehood.

FEATURES OF THE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

Strike began May 12, 1902, duration	155 days
Miners and others thrown out of work	283,500
Number of women affected	105,000
Number of children affected	285,000
Capital invested in coal mines	\$317,500,000
Operators' daily loss in price of coal	433,500
Total loss caused by strike	\$107,300,000

DETAILS OF THE TOTAL COST OF THE STRIKE.

Loss in miners' wages	\$20,800,000
Loss of operators' wages	85,000,000
Loss of merchants in mining towns	22,500,000
Loss of mills and factories closed	7,500,000
Loss of merchants outside district	10,000,000
Loss of business permanently	34,000,000
Loss of business temporarily	8,000,000
Cost of troops in field	1,850,000
Cost of coal and iron police	1,850,000
Loss to railway in loss of wages	275,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men	545,000
Damage to mines and machinery	5,000,000

STORY OF THE COAL STRIKE.

History of the Great Struggle Between Operators and Miners.

Serious disturbances came from the miners of the anthracite coal region a year ago, but until the latter part of last April did they make their formal demand for an eight-hour day, 60 cents a ton and the recognition of their union.

The demand was refused, and Senator Hanna and other members of the Ohio Federation succeeded in bringing about a conference between the representatives of the mine-owners and General Hargrave of the Reading Railroad and other operators.

President Mitchell told this month of the appeal he had made in New York to the coal operators, but there was no sign, he said, of any recession. He received the ultimatum from the four largest coal fields May 8. They all rejected the offer to submit their differences to the Board of Trade.

President Mitchell issued the order for a temporary strike Friday, May 9, and Monday, May 12, about 145,000 men went out. Every man and boy obeyed the order and not a pound of coal was mined. Monday was then considered and has been subsequently given to be the most remarkable tie-up in the anthracite region. Senator Hanna pleaded for a sixty-day truce, but neither side favored his scheme.

The United Mine Workers held a convention at Hazleton, Pa., Wednesday, May 14, to determine whether or not the strike was to be made permanent. On the second day of the session the delegates voted to continue the strike to the bitter end. About 800 men voted, and the majority was 112.

The mine owners met in New York May 20 and declared "war to the knife." The miners' executive committee decided May 21 to keep the pumps in the mines running on the old basis until June 2, and a call was signed by six district leaders for a national convention to decide as to whether the strike should be made general in all sections.

President Mitchell, on June 18, called a national convention of United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, for early in July. The operators caused to be published a long statement giving their position, and on June 22 President Mitchell replied to them, and after contradicting nearly all of their assertions, offered to submit the differences to a board of arbitration, and said his men would stand by the result. The operators then attacked Mitchell's assertions and positively declined to arbitrate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt began an effort Sept. 1 to end the strike within two weeks. A woman was shot at Edwaco, Pa., and rioting continued. One man was killed at the Maitley mine. Gov. Stone came to New York Sept. 8 and held a conference with Senator Platt and several Republican leaders. Mr. Morgan still refused to interfere, and the operators sent another ultimatum to the miners.

President Roosevelt called the mine operators and the miners' leaders into conference at Washington and urged them in the interest of the suffering public to reach an understanding. Mr. Mitchell, for the miners, offered to submit to arbitration, but the operators refused to consent to any compromise.

Suits were begun in the New York and Pennsylvania courts looking to a receivership for the coal mines and carrying roads and the denunciation of the operators became more general, the situation rapidly approaching a crisis.

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ODELL READ RIOT ACT.

Cold-Blooded Baer Tackled a Warm Proposition and Was "Fended."

There was a hot tilt, Friday afternoon, between Gov. Odell and President Baer of the P. & E. Railroad, in Senator Platt's New York office during the coal strike conference.

Senator Baer said that the situation was becoming so critical that a solution must be found at once, and suggested that the operators should incline some concessions toward settlement.

Gov. Odell, who was in an angry mood, replied: "If you mean by that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Gov. Odell excitedly jumped to his feet and said: "Are we to understand on kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this affair."

"What do you mean by politicians?" said the Governor. "I mean you and all the other operators who understand that I am the Governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. And what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do so."

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POLITICAL COMMENT.

A Great President.

Those who have imagined Theodore Roosevelt to be impulsive in temper or rash in action have only to consider his conduct during the last few weeks to be convinced of their error.

By his intervention in the coal strike the President was doing his duty—not a duty enjoined upon him by the letter of the law, but inherent in his office—the duty of every chosen magistrate of the people to take heed of the people's welfare—the duty of a chosen leader to lead.

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Beginning of the Experiment.

"Sometimes a great conflagration may be started by a very little match."

—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

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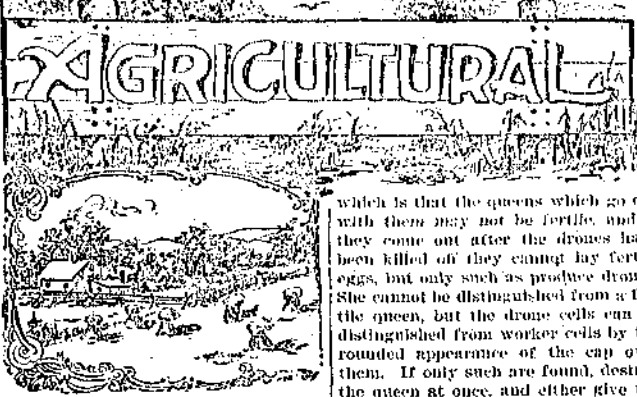
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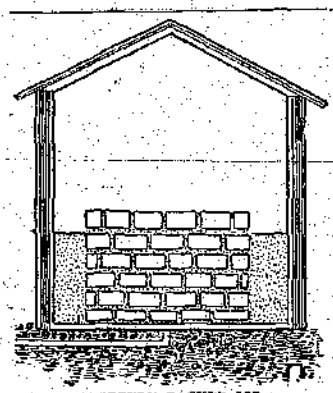
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Proper Way to Store Ice.
A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker explains the method he uses to store ice. The illustration shows a cross section of his icehouse, with boards nailed horizontally on the inside of the poles. From twelve to fifteen inches should be left between the ice cakes and the walls. Locate the icehouse where good natural drainage may be secured. The may be laid, as indicated at A, to secure more adequate drainage if needed. Cut the cakes so as to break joints, say 13 by



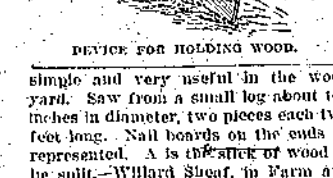
36 inches or 15 by 30, as conditions may require. It will be impossible to make the cakes fit together perfectly, no matter how expert the saw millman may be. On this account we put in one layer, fit closely as possible, then shave over the upper surface of all the cakes with a carpenter's adze. The shavings of ice are swept into the crevices between cakes. When freezing cold, a little water is sprinkled over the whole surface to cement the layer solidly together.

As each layer is completed the sawdust should be filled in around the sides level with the top and solidly stamped down. Allow no sawdust to remain on top of the various layers until the icehouse is filled. Ice is preserved by being packed away from the air. As hot weather comes on the ice will settle some. Be sure to keep the sawdust tamped down around the sides frequently during early summer and see that no airholes form. When the ice is all packed in, cover with ten to fifteen inches of sawdust.

Wheat in Corn Stubble.
It has become an almost universal custom to sow wheat in the corn stubble, but as the results are not always all that could be wished, it is evident that in some cases at least, there is something wrong with the plan. Wheat growers know well that the grain requires soil rich in fertility, and they also know that corn drains the fertility of the soil badly, hence it follows that the soil must be strong in fertility to give both the corn and the wheat crop.

If the soil is not strong then the only possible advantage in using the corn field is in the fact that it has been well cultivated during the growing season and consequently is in good shape, without much labor for the wheat seed. It is quite probable that any fairly fertile soil plowed early and well prepared for the seed bed would produce quite as good results in the wheat crop as the corn stubble field unless the soil of the latter was strong in fertility. Indianapolis News.

For Splitting Wood.
Splitting wood is often attended with some danger, especially with small round sticks. The following device is



DEVICE FOR HOLDING WOOD.

simple and very useful in the wood yard. Saw from a small log about ten inches in diameter, two pieces each two feet long. Nail boards on the ends as represented. A is the stick of wood to be split. Willard Street, in Farm and Home.

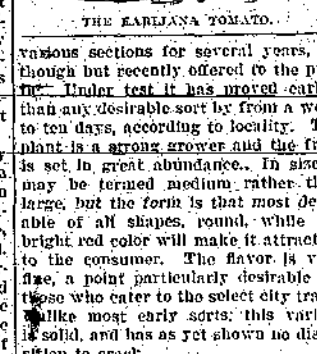
Poultry Raising Pays on a Farm.
There are many reasons why poultry-raising can be made profitable on a farm. One very important reason is that all the food necessary to raise chickens is grown on the farm, ready for use. A great part of the living of a chicken can be picked up by himself; especially is this true where cattle are fed extensively. Much of the chicken's living is made from things that would otherwise go to waste. The insects that might be bothersome indeed serve for old birds' relish. All farm animals, to thrive well, need some shelter from winter's storms and summer's heat. This is one of the most expensive items in the care of horses or dairy animals, but with all kinds of poultry a very small shelter will accommodate a large number. Just along the same line comes the thought of industries. All other farm animals have to be fenced in to keep them home or in the right place at hours, while the poultry roam over the whole farm.—Green's Fruit Grower.

Concerning Hens.
There is a fault often unknown and not suspected in the late swarms,

which is that the queens which go out with them may not be fertile, and if they come out after the drones have been killed off they cannot lay fertile eggs, but only such as produce drones. She cannot be distinguished from a fertile queen, but the drone cells can be distinguished from worker cells by the rounded appearance of the cap over them. If only such are found, destroy the queen at once, and either give the colony another queen or divide the bees that remain and the honey among other colonies, destroying the drone brood by uncaping it and shaking out the larva. If in cells of the worker brood size, it may be useful to put in other hives next spring, but if in the regular cell of the drone brood, it is best to make wax of it, unless some may be saved to put in the frames of the best colonies that one may want to raise male bees from.—American Cultivator.

Shredded Fodder.
Many tests have shown that the shredded corn fodder needs after shredding to be put where it will be kept dry. All attempts to stack it have given unfavorable results. It has become soiled and spoiled, and those who tried it in this way have been ready to condemn it. This is not so much because it does not pack closely, in the stack, for the bulk of the long fodder seems to be reduced by the shredding process, but it is so true that the rain penetrates easily when dry and when wet it swells and becomes so compact that the air does not enter it to dry it out. The long fodder with its fluted casing literally flutters because it is largely silicate of potash on the outside does not absorb water, excepting at the ends or places where the stalk is broken, and then it does not pass farther than to the joints each side. Those who try shredding fodder should do so when it is perfectly dry, and then put it where it will keep dry. If not so, the porous center of the stalk absorbs moisture, then swells so as to refuse the admission of air to dry it out, and then the next thing is heating or fermentation, to be quickly followed by mold, and a food that is unfit for cattle and especially for milk cows, and dangerous to the health of young animals.—New England Farmer.

Valuable New Tomato.
Early varieties of tomatoes are especially valuable to market gardeners, and are always welcome for planting in the home garden. The Earliana, illustrated from life, has been tested in various sections for several years, although but recently offered to the public. Under test it has proved earlier than any desirable sort by from a week to ten days, according to locality. The plant is a strong grower and the fruit is set in great abundance. In size it may be termed medium, rather than large, but the form is that most desirable of all shapes, round, while the bright red color will make it attractive to the consumer. The flavor is very fine, a point particularly desirable for those who cater to the select city trade. Unlike most early sorts, this variety is solid, and has as yet shown no disposition to crack.



THE EARLIANA TOMATO.

Feeding Straw.
In some experiments, which were made in feeding straw it was found that when linned meat was being fed they had better results with the straw than with hay. The linned meat packed too closely and was but imperfectly digested. When cornmeal was given, better results were obtained from feeding hay than from the straw. Yet the value of straw as a cattle food, when cut early, is so well established that it is now thought too valuable to be used as bedding in stables or yards, until the cattle have picked out the best of it, and they reject only that which is overripe.

Dried Grass for Winter Grazing.
In portions of Montana, Wyoming and western South Dakota it is customary to fence large areas of land on the general mesa or prairie in order to protect the range until winter sets in. No hay is cut in these fenced fields. The grass simply dries up in the fall and the cattle graze on it during the winter.

Farm Notes.
Increase the food of the cow as long as the milk flow increases.
Fowls having a free run will find their own feather-making food.
Cedar brush hung inside the poultry house will eradicate chicken lice.
Skilled buttermakers are in greater demand to-day than ever before.
It is the milk cows and poultry that bring the ready money on the farm.
It is useless to undertake to be a success with a breed unless they are your favorites.
A change of food is appetizing and the more food a cow eats the more milk and butter she will yield.
Carelessness and neglect, more than ignorance, are responsible for most of the failures in the sheep business.
While improvements can be hastened by proper selection in breeding, improved breeding can never make up for poor feeding.
A large number of cockerels in the yards with hens and pullets are a nuisance, and should be thinned out as quickly as possible.

REPORT ON CROPS OF WORLD.

Government Figures Show the Harvest Abundant in Many Lands.

The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer in a considerable part of Europe the harvest of that is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, although grain crops in the United States and Canada and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among nations in the countries so suffering for good, dry grain to mix with the home product. Considered by countries, the report says:

The semi-official Russian estimate makes the wheat crop better than in 1901, but not so large as in 1902, but exceeding the average for the five years 1900-1904. The estimate puts the winter wheat crop at 2,800,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each spring wheat, 2,000,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each, and 2,000,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each, for a total of 6,800,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each.

Throughout about four-fifths of the German Empire harvesting was delayed by frequent rains, and there was still much grain in the fields in the middle of September. The official report for Sept. 12 says that wheat and barley are good, average crops, while rice in the delta of the Rhine is excellent. The quality of the grain, so far as the harvest was secured under anything like favorable conditions, is mostly satisfactory.

Even Hungary the official report for Sept. 12, received at the department, late, shows that maize has suffered from drought in some districts, the plants producing no ears, and in others the grain is small and the ears attained a normal development. The Hungarian wheat crop is officially estimated as the best in many years, for 1902 the production is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels. The estimate puts the winter wheat crop at 2,800,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each spring wheat, 2,000,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each, and 2,000,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each, for a total of 6,800,000,000 bushels of 56 pounds each.

Great Britain the area under wheat cultivation is 2,248,000 acres greater than in 1901. The recent weather through Great Britain has greatly helped the farmers in completing their harvest. Harvesting is progressing favorably in Denmark, and wheat and barley are of normal yield and good quality. The wheat crop of Italy, according to present indications, will be approximately 1,200,000,000 bushels. The recent rains in Argentina have helped the wheat crop, and it is expected that the fields will exceed last year by over 40 per cent.

Wheat crops in Australia have been helped by heavy rains. Generally favorable reports of coming crops have been received from all portions of India. The rice crop of Japan, hurt by the wet summer, probably will be below the average. The official estimate of Spain is that that country will have the largest wheat crop for many years, and will have a considerable surplus.

The Nile flood this year is the lowest in the last twenty-five years, although the severity of water will partly be compensated for by the new works executed by the British government, the crops in upper Egypt will be likely to suffer. The water available in Egypt will be principally applied to the cotton crop. The Nile flood, which, to bear the chief effect of the scarcity.

W. C. T. U. MEETING BEGINS.
Opening of Twenty-ninth Annual Convention at Portland, Me.
The twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened at Portland, Me., Friday night. Every State and territory in the Union was represented. Mrs. L. M. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., and vice-president at large of the World's W. C. T. U., presided. Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's W. C. T. U., and the Rev. Henry S. Saunders of London, England, were among the distinguished workers present.

The convention was called to order by Frederick Stevens, who delivered his annual address. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry of Illinois made her report as corresponding secretary. Her report stated that the Manila organizer had reported that some ill will had been engendered by the "canned" victory. Encouraging reports have been received from the Hawaiian Islands and Mexico.

The national treasurer, Mrs. Helen Morton Barker, reported that the National W. C. T. U. had made a net gain of \$7,007 and receipts from the Frances B. Willard memorial fund, \$4,447 (more than in any previous year). The pledges amounting to \$1,132, for Missa missionary work, had been received, the treasurer said.

Responses to several addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, New Jersey, national superintendent of legislation, and Miss Belle Kearney of Missouri, national secretary. Lady Henry Somerset was the last speaker.

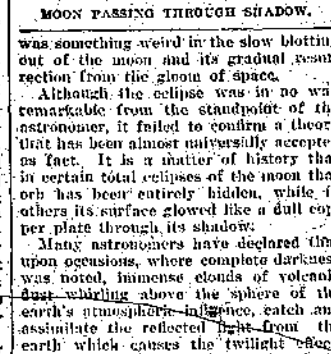
Indiana's Divorce Record.
The Indiana State statistician has compiled tables showing the relation between marriage and divorce in Indiana for the year ending June 30 last and finds that for every seven marriages there is one divorce. The divorce rate for 1901 was 13 per cent of the marriages are followed by legal separations. The totals of the tables compiled by the statistician are as follows: Marriages, 26,014; divorces granted, 3,557.

MEMBERS OF THE COAL ARBITRATION BOARD.



SEE MOON IN ECLIPSE.

Thousands of Persons Throughout the Country were the Phenomenon. Thousands of people throughout the United States were interested witnesses of the total eclipse of the moon Thursday night. The eclipse was of no great interest to astronomers, but not so the ordinary man and woman. To many there was something weird in the slow blotting out of the moon and its gradual reappearance in the shape of a crescent.



MOON PASSING THROUGH SHADOW.

Although the eclipse was in no way remarkable from the standpoint of the astronomer, it failed to confirm a theory that has been almost universally accepted as fact. It is a matter of history that in certain total eclipses of the moon that orb has been entirely hidden, while in others its surface glowed like a dull copper plate through its shadow.

Many astronomers have declared that upon occasions, where complete darkness was noted, immense clouds of volcanic dust, swirling above the sphere of the earth, might be blown across the face of the moon, and reflect light from the earth which causes the twilight effect, when, theoretically, there is perfect darkness.

The great eruption in Mount Pelee, according to many, should have created such a condition. The great eclipse, however, did not occur. The moon, however, showed that it did not. Even during the minutes of total eclipse the planet could be seen shining dimly.

An eclipse such as was seen Thursday night will not occur again for eighteen years, but recent eclipses in which the moon has been entirely hidden, such as that of Lake Geneva, Harvard, Lick and other observatories in the United States, the phenomenon was carefully observed and numerous photographs taken.

866,165,540 TONS PRODUCED.
Geological Survey Issues Estimate on Coal Mining.
The United States geological survey estimates the world's production of coal in 1901 at 866,165,540 short tons. The three great coal-producing countries of the world are Great Britain, United States and Germany. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France is fifth, Belgium sixth and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about 6 per cent as much coal as the United States. Prior to 1890, Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1901 and 1902 the United States has made such remarkable increases in coal production, due principally to the unprecedented activity in the iron and steel and in other metal trades, that it now stands far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 47,365,038 short tons, or 5.5 per cent.

DEMANDS OF MINERS ON WHICH ARBITRATORS ARE TO PASS.
AS TO HOURS OF LABOR.
An eight-hour day for all employees paid by time.
AS TO PAY.
A 20 per cent increase in the wages of all men paid by the ton.
AS TO FAIR TREATMENT.
A 2,240-pound ton to be the standard in all mines.
The coal to be weighed by a man acceptable to the miners.
The matter of deduction for dress to be adjusted fairly.
AS TO ORGANIZATION.
Mine committees to be recognized in adjusting grievances.
All skilled mechanics to be thoroughly organized.
Firemen discharged by the Delaware and Hudson for refusing to work on "savings" shifts to be reinstated.
Contract system to be abolished and no contractor to employ more than two laborers.
Black list to be abolished.

AS TO THE PAST.
The net of the Delaware and Hudson in reducing wages at the Pifmouth colliery to be condemned.

HEAD OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.



Mrs. James Lawrence Blair.

Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, who has been elected president of the board of head managers of the world's fair, was unanimously chosen by the convention and it is said that her well-known executive ability will insure a most business-like administration. Mrs. Blair is young, handsome, and one of the leaders of western society. She has endeavored herself, moreover, to all classes by her democratic bearing and by her efforts to bring about a closer union of the lower stratum of life. She is the wife of the attorney for the fair.

PACKERS' MERGER IS FORMED.
Combine Is Known as United States Packing Company.
There was formed in New Jersey Friday what New York financiers profess to regard as the nucleus around which the great packing companies will be consolidated into the long-sought merger. Chicago packers, however, enter into explicit denial that the new corporation is of such character.

"The United States Packing Company" is the name of the new concern. This is the name reported long ago to have been selected as the title of the big merger. The capital stock is listed at \$100,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares. The laws in New Jersey, making the corporation is formed, permit the new combine to acquire other properties and to increase its capital stock at will. One explanation for the new corporation is that its promoters have taken time by the forelock and, acquiring the name, are ready with a charter that will be useful in many respects for the talked-of combine.

The only man in Chicago admitting knowledge of the mysterious corporation is J. W. Dekey, secretary of the North American Beef Company. He declared his interest in the new concern and said it was not a trust or combine and was organized for legitimate purposes. The only names known in the transaction are Horace D. Gould, Frederick K. Howard and Kenneth McLaren, all clerks in the office of the Corporation Trust Company, of New Jersey.

ARTIFICIAL COAL.
Plant for Its Manufacture May Be Erected in New York.
Within the last week the attention of a group of New York coal dealers and capitalists has been turned toward the manufacture of a plant in this country for the manufacture of briquette, a fuel made in Germany both from peat and from the slack or waste of soft coal mines. For ten years or more the manufacture of briquette fuel has been an important industry in Europe. There are at least four plants in Germany and one in England. In Germany Briquette is not annually of 1,000,000 tons of briquette produced. Briquette is in reality artificial coal. In Germany Briquette, or carbonized peat, is found in large quantities.

SKETCHES OF THE COMMISSION.
The Men Appointed to Arbitrate the Great Coal Strike.
Gen. John M. Wilson (retired) was born in 1837 and was graduated at West Point in 1860. He was transferred to the engineers in 1862. At the end of the war he had reached the rank of lieutenant colonel. For thirty years he had charge of engineering work on rivers and harbors. He retired in 1901.
Bishop John L. Spaulding was born at Lebanon, Ky., in 1840. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland, and in Belgium and Rome. He was secretary to the Bishop of Louisville in 1865, became chancellor of St. Augustine's Church, Louisville, in 1872 and was appointed Bishop of Texas in 1877.
Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., was born at New Castle, Del., May 1840, and studied at Princeton. He was admitted to the bar in 1863. He was Attorney General of Delaware 1873-85; United States Senator 1885-93. He was a member of the Senate peace commission and of the Hague arbitration commission. He is a gold Democrat.
Edgar E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors and a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation.
Edward Wheeler Parker is statistician of the United States geological survey. He is an expert mining engineer and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York. He was born at Port Deposit, Md., in 1860.
Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, Pa., fills the requisition of the operator, a man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.
Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, is labor commissioner and authority on labor questions.

FROM LIRAND BOY TO MAGNATE.

Henry Phipps, who recently contributed \$100,000 to the relief of destitute Boers in South Africa, has attracted wide attention, is one of the directors of the Carnegie Steel Company and is reckoned one of America's richest men. His fortune is estimated at \$50,000,000.
Mr. Phipps was born of poor parents in Allegheny City, Pa., and while a boy in short trousers lifted out as a messenger in Pittsburgh. He and Andrew Carnegie ran errands together for several years and as messenger boys formed the partnership which has always existed between them. They schemed together as youths and while very young men embarked in the business which has made them both multimillionaires—the banking of steel.

Many years ago Mr. Phipps' fortune had expanded to the million mark and his influence was felt in the financial world, but he was habitually modest and shrank from publicity, wherefore his name was but seldom heard. In the steel business he became a factor almost as powerful as his associate, Mr. Carnegie, and his fortune grew apace. In 1901 he was publicly classed with the 3,827 other American millionaires and since that time he has been ranked with the country's wealthiest men.

Two years ago he left Pittsburgh, which had been his home as well as the scene of his successful operations, and settled in New York. He at once bought nearly the entire block on 5th avenue, between 87th and 88th streets, and secured plans for a palace to cost approximately \$1,000,000. Work on this magnificent palace is now under way.

His donation to the Boers created no surprise to those who are well acquainted with Mr. Phipps. Numerous institutions in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and other cities have been benefited by his charities and innumerable unfortunate persons have been aided by him.

THE SPHINX IS CRUMBLING.
Changing Climate Affects the Marvel of the Ancient World.
It is declared upon the highest authority that rapid decay has set in in that marvel of the East, known as the Egyptian Sphinx. The probable cause is the altering climate of Egypt, due to the irrigation of recent years. It is believed that the Sphinx will continue to decay rapidly and a few years will find it in depletion. A dozen years or more ago an hour's rainfall once a year was a novelty in Egypt. The natives regarded it a dire message of reproach from heaven. The irrigation and the many trees about the Delta of the Nile have changed this, so that fifteen to

eighteen days' heavy rain falls now every year on the head of the Sphinx. A severe sandstorm follows and cuts into the limestone of the ancient monument, literally whittling it away over the surface.
The Sphinx whose destruction is imminent is at Giza, lying about 300 feet east of the second pyramid. It is of colossal form, measuring 172 feet long and 56 feet high, and is hewn and sculptured out of a spur of solid rock, to which masonry was added in places to complete the form. It represents the crouching body of a lion, with a human head. Much wise conjecture and archeological research have failed to establish the origin of the Sphinx; so its name continues as a synonym for the mysterious and unknown. It is supposed to have been begun by Cheops. The face partakes strongly of the negro type.
The Sherman Epigram in China.
According to the new list of qualifications for Chinese army recruits each applicant must be at least 4 feet 8 inches in height and able to run seven miles in an hour. This would suggest that the Chinese are familiar with the couplet that declares "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day."
"How muchest fast you lon, John?" inquires the military examiner.
"Me velly fast, Innnner," replies the applicant.
"Me steppe quick all day," "velly good," says the examiner as he adjusts his huge steel-horned spectacles. "Don't forgettue what Genel Sherman say about fighting."
"What he say?"
"He say fighting allee names velly hot place when no can lon faster!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Merely a Guess.
"I see that a young man can get a college degree now in three years."
"What's that for?"
"I dunno. Maybe it's to enable him to get a street-car conductor's job a year earlier."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
High and Low.
Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?
Witness—Yes, your worship; their voices were unusually high, and their language was extremely low.—Chicago Evening Times.
Paper Stockings.
A Londoner has perfected a method of manufacturing paper stockings.
Young widows were mourning from one of three motives—remorse, devotion or diversion.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Registration day, Saturday, Nov. 1. Mrs. R. P. Forbes is visiting her son in Indiana.

Forty cents worth of Tobacco for 25 cents, at J. W. SORENSON'S.

Sterling Opera and Concert Company, Oct. 20th.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Do not fail to attend the great closing-out sale at J. Ablowitz's.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Great bargains at the closing-out sale of J. Ablowitz.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co's.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

For Sale—A round heating stove. Enquire of E. Matson, at the barber shop.

FOR SALE—One horse, 1 cow and 1 heifer. Enquire of F. Jennings, Grayling, Mich.

If you use Tobacco, then be sure advantage of my special offer. J. W. SORENSON.

Found—Cuff Button, with fraternal emblem. Can be had at this office on identification.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co's.

Word is received here of the death of Joseph Funch, one of the old settlers of South Branch, at his home last week.

If you want a Silk, Satin or Flannel Waist, call at Grayling Mercantile Company.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jerome went to Detroit, last week, and will visit Chicago before they return.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy terms by A. Kraus.

According to the ruling of the Attorney-General the open season for game birds began Monday, October 20th.

You can buy a handsome \$10.00 Silk Plush Cape for \$6.00, at J. Ablowitz's.

The heavy frost of night and bright sunshine of day are rapidly changing the trees "Livery of Green" to beautiful herald.

The best Clover, Timothy and Alsike Clover Seed, cheap, at S. H. & Co's.

Myron Dyer has changed his home from sec. 28, in 27-1, to town 28-1, at Dam 4. He thinks he has land enough better to pay for the change.

Lars Brollin came near smashing his hand at the mill last week, with a stick of lumber. He will have to give it a rest.

If you WANT the best, you want the Karpen Couch. Money can buy nothing better.

J. W. SORENSON

Supervisor Hoesl brought out four baskets of apples of different varieties, which were as perfect as any fruit we ever saw.

If you want a nice Automobile or Monte Carlo Coat, or a Cape or Jacket, we can save you 25 per cent.—Grayling Mercantile Co.

Henry Trumbley is in Port Huron, this week, as a delegate to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., being held in that city.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

Ladies, before buying your Dress or Walking Skirts, examine ours, before buying elsewhere. Grayling Mercantile Co.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

She's a radiant, witching, wondrous gem, that beautiful blushing wife of mine. She is an angel on earth, so you can be, only take Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

It would only be a deserved compliment if every vote in Crawford and Otsego counties would be cast for Earl Bolton, for representative in the State Legislature from this district. Examine his record, and you will find that he made no mistake.

SCHOOL NOTES.

FRANK THOMBLEY, Editor.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The box social Friday evening was a success being well attended. Every one appeared to enjoy themselves and the seniors made \$13.80, boxes selling as high as \$1.25.

School closed at 2:30 Tuesday in all the rooms so that all might have an opportunity to be present at the football game without being absent from school.

We have two new songs in the high school, one depicting a foot-ball game, the other a dapper revere. Both are very popular with the pupils. Look out for "The Deacon."

Examination this week. We are indeed pleased to know that Mr. Goldie will be present at chapel Mondays. We trust his talks will help us.

Mr. Bradley is reading from "Wild Animals I have Known" by Ernest Thompson Seton. Watch for the advance agent of "The Deacon."

Grade ten is closing up work in Radical Equations. They will begin Quadratics Monday.

Arthur Merrick was a visitor in the high school last Friday.

Two more high school pupils Monday. Come on there is still room for more!

Parents are always welcome. Our class in Physics is much interested in machines.

Solid Geometry begins cylinders and cones Monday.

Short hand recites in the high school room at 3:30.

The Juniors have organized and elected the following officers: President, Thora Arnbjornson; Secretary, Frank Goulet; Treasurer, Fred Michelson. Motto—"Ad Astra per Aspera."

Colors, Green and Red. Flower, Geranium.

Arthur Fouraler presides at the organ next week. We have not yet given up hopes for a piano although the work for that purpose seems rather slow.

SEVENTH GRADE.

This week we will have our examinations and will try to do better than we did last month.

Ernest Larson was absent the first of the week on account of the death of his father.

There are two new pupils in the grammar room; we now have seventy-four pupils.

Charlie Hoyt has gone to Ohio for a few days.

SIXTH GRADE.

Jeanette McLean is absent on account of sickness.

We are glad to see Josie Dyer back again.

Chris Johnson is the new pupil who entered the sixth grade.

Robert R. Pointer, Democratic nominee for State Senator from this district, made us a pleasant call Tuesday evening and left his biography and platform for publication next week. He is a genial gentleman, but from our standpoint is on the wrong side of the political fence so that we are unable to advocate his election.

Because of the demand for lands in northern Michigan, partly due to the organization of land purchasing companies, and partly to the discovery that the pine barrens are worth something after all, delinquent taxes are paid to the Auditor General on lands that have been returned by the tax gatherer for many years. Back taxes have been paid in this year at the rate of \$51,000 per month, or nearly \$2,000 per day for every business day of the year.

DIED—At his home in this village October 19th, Christian Larson, aged 39 years. Deceased has been troubled for a long time with fatty degeneration of the heart, which caused paralysis of the respiratory system, resulting suddenly in death. The funeral, on Tuesday, was largely attended, the Scandinavian Society, of which he was a member, going in a body.

The Grayling Gridiron seems to be all right. The team from West Branch came up Tuesday to play our boys and were jubilant as they had never been defeated, though they have played twenty-two matched games this season, but here they met their Waterloo, as a red hot game ended with a score of 6 to 0 in favor of Grayling. As our reporter was obliged to be absent we cannot give particulars.

One day last week at Gaylord, we met Adam Aesol, who stopped here a couple of days in 1872, on his way to Otsego Lake, where he was the first settler. He has been a successful farmer, and enjoyed the respect and the confidence of his townsmen, nearly always holding some local office. Since he reached his farm, thirty years ago, he has never been south of Waters, and but twice outside of Otsego County. He is a stayer.

Out of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Mose, of Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth, and only 25c at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Election.

The time for election is near at hand, and we ask how many of our citizens are giving the subject the attention that is their duty. How many are so engrossed with their personal prosperity, that they forget that this prosperity was made possible by the ballots cast in 1896 which transformed the policy of the administration, and that the ballots of 1898 and 1900 were cast for the continuance of the prosperous condition we had gained. All should remember that the enemy never sleeps, and should be vigilant and see that every vote in favor of a farther continuance is polled. Do not think because this is an "off year," it will make but little difference. The loss of a county even effects the entire organization, as the loss of a little finger effects the entire man. The reduction of taxes in our state, and the increase of taxable property is a subject for congratulation, and shows that the present administration is all right and should be continued. The work in our county offices has been so eminently satisfactory that there should be no change except in the office of sheriff, which must be under the statute. The offices of Clerk, Treasurer and Register were never filled by more competent men, or more obliging and courteous. No man holding a public office can exactly suit every one, but when their work has been so well done they should receive the unanimous support of their party.

Fred Hoesl, the republican nominee for sheriff, is receiving such assurance of support as makes his election seem certain, with a majority that will be flattering. Mr. Hoesl is one of the pioneers of the county. He has been himself a home from the unbroken wilderness, and it is a home of which any man might well be proud. His farm is a model of neatness and order, his buildings are large and commodious, and his stock well improved—all the effect of his industry and good judgment, and while he has done all this for himself he has not neglected his duty to the public, serving in different offices to which he has been elected, though often at a pecuniary loss to himself, he has done his work with the same faithfulness that he has managed his farm. Vote for Fred Hoesl.

Frederic Items.

Mrs. D. P. Johnson visited at Lewiston, last week.

There was considerable excitement over John Brady losing his pocket book with twenty-two dollars in it.

And now comes Chas. Kelley, who lost his also, but fortunately found it. The latest one lost belonged to John Ford. They were all lost inside of ten days.

Miss Rose Lewis has gone to Lewiston for an extended visit. We are all sorry to lose Miss Rose.

The property formerly owned by John Cameron is much improved by remodeling and paint. D. Pace and B. S. Kaunsborg, plying the brushes.

B. P. Johnson is erecting a very neat residence under contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Johnson have moved with their worldly possessions to Leno, in the state of Washington, where Mrs. Johnson's parents reside. Their many friends are sorry to lose them.

Edwin Cobb and family have moved to Bay City, Mrs. Cobb will be missed from the church, where she acted as organist.

The Misses Dora Dilley, Becky Patterson and Rose Lewis deserve much praise for their untiring work in getting up a supper, the proceeds of which were to buy a pulpit for the church. The amount realized was \$12.00.

The ladies will give a 10 and 15 cents supper, October 25th, for the church building fund.

Gus Reinhardt has returned to private life, having sold out to John McDonald of Edenville.

Mike McCarty had the misfortune to cut his left hand on the lathe saw,

which lays him up for repairs for some time.

The minority of Dr. C. H. O'Neil is spreading far and wide. A special train was sent from South Anna, for him and his wife to attend Mr. and Mrs. Low Johnston, who were both down with typhoid fever, Mrs. Johnston being very low. Both are on the road to recovery.

Miss Estella Perry of Nessen City is visiting at E. Banghart's.

We now have a neat paper in our own town. J. E. Spencer is the proprietor, editor and devil.

The supper and dance given by the L. O. T. M. was a very pleasant affair, netting ten dollars for the ladies.

Mrs. C. E. Kelly is on an extended visit in Ohio.

The Attorney General has settled the question as to who is the lawful candidate for county treasurer on the republican ticket in Montmorency county. He says, "the person who received the highest number of votes on the ballot which was intended to be final by the convention is the person who is entitled to a place on the ticket," and as that person was Alex. McQueen, he is the nominee.

With all the cement factories, which have been established in the past few years in Michigan and are turning out thousands of barrels every day, from nearly every city come reports of inability to secure enough of the stuff to carry on work in which it is required.

For Sale!

I will sell at private sale, on reasonable terms, by order of Probate Court, the following property, to-wit: 2 horses, harness and wagon; 1 yearling steer; 1 yearling heifer; 1 steer 2 years old; 1 calf four months old, and two pair of sleighs.

JULIUS NELSON, Guardian of heirs of Rasmussen Est. Oct 16/03

Wanted, Salesmen.

We pay our men from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month and expenses. We mean business, no triflers need apply. Write at once, and secure best territory.

N. C. BEACHY, Flower City Nurseries, Oct 23, 10w Rochester, New York.

A Beautiful Souvenir Free.

All merchants have not as yet adopted the use of our new premium plan, but thousands of merchants throughout the country have. Ask your dealer to give you one of the Traders' Premium Ticket Books, and if he has not as yet adopted this popular advertising plan in his business, or does not know anything about it, fill out the following coupon with your name, address, and the name and address of your dealer, send it to us and we will send you FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble, a copy of the beautiful Frances F. Willard Souvenir, designed by the famous artist Mary A. Lathbury, who was Miss Willard's close friend. It consists of three panels, each eight inches wide and eleven inches long, beautifully lithographed in ten colors, and is worth \$1.00.

MOSEBACH BOOK COMPANY, 381-385 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of the Willard Souvenir free. My dealer's name and address, who does not use the Traders' Premium Ticket Book System is:

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DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our Trade Mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

Just Received

We have just received a new line of Onting Flannel, Waist Patterns and Dress Goods, and invite the people of Grayling and vicinity, to come and examine them.

We also carry a full line of Ladies Fur Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes, and we are headquarters of the Columbia Shetland Flees, also agent for the Royal Tailor-Made-To-Order Clothing.

We just received a new line of Seta Shoes, every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

We give you prices that will enable us always to do business. Give us a call and be convinced. We are headquarters for first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings, One Price Store.

Fall Fashions!

The Files of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes which greet our customers, are the results of our best efforts to secure the best goods the market affords.

It's the care taken, in carrying out every detail which makes the Grayling Mercantile Co. lead in style and fit and long wear.

We are now ready with a complete showing in all that's best and newest in Fall and Winter Goods.

We are Sole Agents for the "Queen Quality" of Shoes for Ladies, also W. L. Douglas Shoes for men and boys.

Nothing in this store—that's poor. Everything in this store—that's good. Economy and Quality go hand in hand here.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.



IF YOU Want the Best You want the Karpen Couch.



Money can buy Nothing Better.

J. W. SORENSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

LEADING SINS OF SOCIETY.

By Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, of New York.

What are these stories we hear about the spread of an uncontrollable passion for gambling? Is it possible that there are leaders of society in all the chief cities of the country who lead their constituents to forms of amusements that are against the very law of the land? What avails ourselves in our leading cities against pool rooms and policy shops, if behind doors which no detective ventures to pass such things as these go on? In our modern society there is need of the spirit of discipline. If not, what is to become of society?

With Sunday lapsing into a mere tradition, with the day which a New Englander calls the "backbone of our civilization" turned by common consent from a holy day to a holiday; with marriage, the corner stone of the family life—in its turn is the corner stone of the state—with holy wedlock generating into a mere fast and loose contract and with love of pleasure so omnipresent and omnipotent as to have obliterated the very landmarks of decency, who shall say that the call for a revival of the spirit of discipline is ill-timed? You may start at my speaking of the social life of our great cities as calling for renewal. But it is so.

THIS A DAY OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

By G. W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan's Right Hand.

I am interested in young America, and I like to see our boys push ahead and come to the front. These are days full of opportunities. All that a young man who has brains and health need do is to take advantage of the chances offered. Nor are the opportunities limited to any one line or occupation. They are found in every direction. It is more and more true, however, that a boy must fit himself for some specialty. Therefore, he must find out as soon as he can what he is specially adapted for and pitch into it. Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy—stay up late at night and be dead long in the morning. They never get ahead in that way. Times and conditions may change, but the old rule remains that there is no success without everlastingly keeping at it.

SHORTCOMINGS OF MEDICINE.

By W. S. Christopher, M. D., University of Illinois.

The medical man of to-day combats diseases, which his professional forefathers faced a century ago, but he outers the contest better armed, and so has more successes and fewer defeats. But the medical man of a century hence will still face the same diseases that are fought to-day, and his armamentarium will be still better. Hence there must be loopholes in the medical knowledge of to-day. There certainly are many and serious ones which earnest effort is striving to close. What are they? A mere attempt at enumeration would occupy more space than is placed at my disposal.

First come the great problems of heredity. Many obscure nervous diseases, of which Friedreich's ataxia is a type, show a tendency to recur in several generations of the same family that they are hereditary, but why they are hereditary is utterly unknown. To what extent tuberculosis is subject to hereditary influences is still in dispute. Equally with his endowment of life by heredity each one bears from the same source a tendency to a certain mode of death. Some of these influences are known, but not enough. Even a satisfactory classification of the tendencies themselves is not at hand.

Next to heredity the problems of nutrition are to be noted, and these are not comprised entirely in foods and their digestion. What becomes of the food after its digestion and absorption? The liver takes care of some of it, but what it does

in this direction physiologists have not yet been able to determine as fully as could be desired. Then certain so-called "poisonous" glands act upon all sorts of things, influencing nutrition. Nutritional abnormalities result in numerous forms of self-poisoning, both acute and chronic, of whose nature we need much fuller knowledge. When will the last word be said on diabetes, which is one of these self-poisonings?

Infectious show in many ways the incompleteness of our knowledge. The specific germs are known for tuberculosis, pneumonia, malarial, diphtheria, and some other infections. But the specific organisms are not known which produce smallpox, chicken pox, measles or scarlet fever. It is not yet known why the great remedy for diphtheria, antitoxin, fails so often to prevent one of the great dangers of the disease, post-diphtheritic paralysis. This barely touches upon the many medical problems crying for solution, and whose solution would not only amplify the conception of disease but would aid diagnosis and curative therapy.

The case of President McKinley exemplifies one of the limitations of diagnosis. There is no means now known by which the unique complication of gangrene in that case could have been determined during life. The medical profession carries the torch of medical light, but the community bears the burdens of the shortcomings.

DIVORCE DOESN'T LOWER THE MORAL STANDARD.

By Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The frequent demands for divorce simply mean that we have not yet reached the ideal marriage state. Divorce is a challenge to our present system. Evolution has been the law of life. The relation of the sexes has passed through many phases and is likely to pass through many more.

I would recommend every rational man and woman thinking and writing on the subject of divorce to run through their minds, summon up all the divorced people they know, gauge their moral status, and if possible, the influence of their lives as writers, speakers, artists and philanthropists, and see if they do not compare favorably with the best men and women of their acquaintance. In my own circle of friends I can recall at most two dozen—all as gifted, moral and refined men and women as I ever knew. But few of the women married again, and those who did have been exceptionally happy in their new relations.

The rapidly increasing number of divorces so far from showing a lower state of morals proves exactly the reverse. Woman is in a transition period from slavery to freedom, and she will not accept the conditions in married life that she has heretofore meekly endured.

When the mother, with her steadfast love of home and children, demands release, we may rest assured her reasons for sundering the tie are sufficient to herself and should be to society at large.

NEED OF WOMEN JURORS.

By Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington.

I want to enter a strong plea for the admission of women to the juries of the various law courts of the country. The disadvantage of the present system was brought home only recently, when a woman was placed on trial charged with murder. This woman was I believe from the evidence produced at the trial, guilty of the crime which was brought against her. Nevertheless because she is a woman she was allowed to go "free." A woman told me that she would have rendered an entirely different verdict.

I think that when a woman is placed on trial it is not the judge at least the jury should be made up of women. Let each sex try and convict the members of its own sex. I would like to warn women who enter a profession against the evil of becoming unsexed. Retain your charms, retain your gentleness and remember that, although you have a profession, you are still a woman.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Countess Perigord Will Show Husband the Grandeur of French Society.

One of the prettiest of American girls who have found a foreign husband is home on a long vacation and society in New York has made great plans for her entertainment. She is the Countess Basin De Talleyrand Perigord and was formerly Miss Helen Morton, daughter of John Levi P. Morton, once Vice President of the United States. The countess is an acknowledged beauty. Before her marriage she was as well known in the society of Paris and London as in New York. It is said that Mr. Morton told her and each of her four sisters that they were to marry for love—an object that is not often realized in society weddings nowadays. Two of the countess' sisters are married, and apparently heeded their father's advice. The countess herself so



COUNTESS DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

lected a husband belonging to one of the oldest and most honored houses in France. The count is a fine specimen of manhood and lives the greater part of his time in London, where he is well liked. He owns extensive estates in France and has kept himself free from sensations of any kind.

Countess Perigord is a woman of many accomplishments. She is literary, musical and hospitable. She is a woman of little nonsense and is cosmopolitan in her tastes. In New York she owns a mansion near Central Park. She and the count will leisurely travel over the country, as one of the objects in coming here is that the count may have an opportunity of seeing for himself the extent and greatness of this country.

CANTON'S ROTARY DOG.

Puzzles All Observers by the Nature of His Morning Exercise.

A mysterious dog has appeared in the vicinity of Canton, Mass., with terrifying effects upon some of the persons who are said to have seen it. The negro stevedores employed in loading and unloading the ships at the Northern Central Railroad's iron ore piers, Lower Canton, are in a fever of excitement about the existence and peculiar actions of this strange canine, which each day goes through a most remarkable proceedings in the woods near the piers and in the rear of Panopaeo Park. The dog is known among the stevedores as "the speak dog of Cook's woods," and that particular part of forest where the canine is said to have his stamping ground is as carefully avoided by the negroes as though a family of rattlesnakes had taken up quarters there.

Near the southern edge of the woods, about 150 feet north of the Northern Central's weighing station, is a circular path, well marked by the paces of feet. Around this path the dog is said to run between the hours of 6 and 7 each morning. How the animal came to perform this peculiar feat is not known, but that it does so is stoutly affirmed by a hundred or more men who have witnessed the exhibition, which has been repeated almost every morning since June.

Several gentlemen, after witnessing the dog's movements, have concluded that the dog's movements were at one time connected with a show in which his duty was to run about an arena at a certain hour each day. They think that the habit contracted there, when the dog was a pup, has clung to him and cannot be shaken off. The performance usually lasts about an hour, and of late there is frequently a number of spectators on hand. Attempts have been made to capture the beast, but it eludes all efforts and persists in taking its morning exercise unless frightened off by an attempt to interfere.

The animal is said to be black, with tan legs, somewhat resembling a collie, and is about as large as a setter. A few weeks ago the path was filled up with dirt to determine if the dog could find the place again. The next day when the canine returned he stuck to the usual race with himself in precisely the same spot, and a few days later the path was again clearly marked. It is now worn about two inches deep. Tree roots which cross it are worn like scored planks. In the center of the circle are several trees.

Made Two Discoveries.

"There, Maria, is what last month's bill from Smith's. What's all this 'dirt you've been getting' every other day?"

"Dirt? I never heard of such a thing—haven't even heard the thing once, much less had a dozen times," said Maria, indignantly.

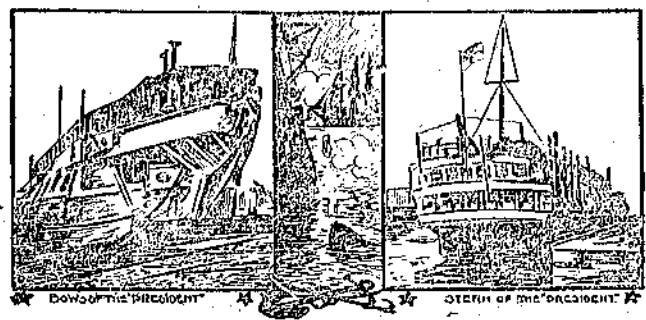
"Well, well, all right, then. I'll just go down and ask the fellow what he means by charging you up with a lot of things you never got."

Charging Women Less than Men.

At the old-fashioned bus and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men on the theory that they do not eat as much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and a wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may travel as one and one-half persons by railway, and also by the post routes, furnishing their own carriage.

You can't convince a girl that she isn't in love until after she gets him.

DECATUR'S FLAGSHIP PRESIDENT.



Nothing in international relations more clearly illustrates the camaraderie between England and the United States than the fact that the famous war frigate Decatur lies tenderly cared for and covered as a historic relic in a London dock. The President was Admiral Decatur's flagship, and in the year of 1812 her guns were the last of the American arms to be trained on a British foe. Such a scourge had also been to British shipping that the admiralty issued a special order that she must be taken at any hazard. But "orders" do not take American naval vessels, and the old President lived in freedom to witness peace, and now for nearly a century has remained in the harbor, a floating museum of the Indian dock in London harbor. The President and the equally famous old Constitution were twin ships; and the former was the first flagship on a European station flying the Stars and Stripes. It was of the President that Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote:

"Ah! Tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high."

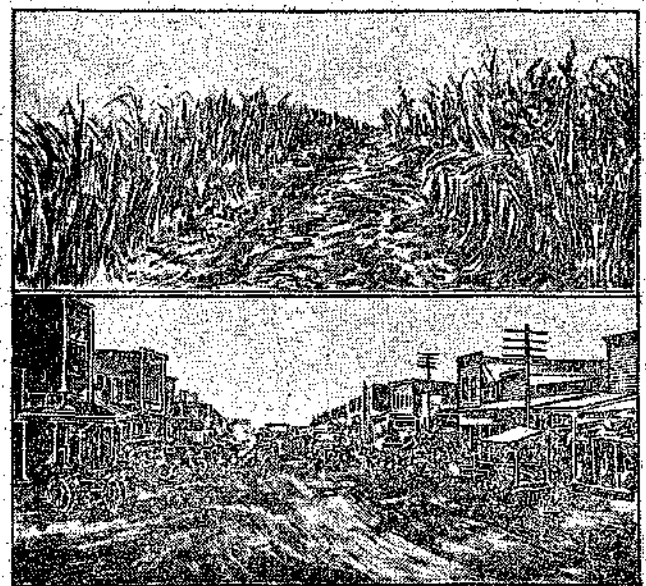
CITY'S MARVELOUS GROWTH.

Modern Town Where a Year Ago There Was a Cornfield.

The rapidity with which things are done in the West is strikingly shown in the case of Anandarko, Ok., a little city which recently celebrated the first anniversary of its founding, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Marvellous has been its history, from the sale of the first lot in a cornfield, Aug. 6, 1901, to its present metropolitan appearance. Large brick blocks have taken the place of the tents and shanties in use then. Graded streets and broad sidewalks displaced the corn-rows long ago, telephone lines form a network at some of the busy corners, and everywhere may be seen improvements not

crimson of his, and as an amateur once said to me in a querulous tone: "There has been absolutely nothing doing since his time, or nothing that's worth speaking of." Here the phrase is used in precisely the same form and in the same meaning that it is by the professor of slang in this day.

Shakespeare uses it as "nothing done," but in the same sense, in "Measure for Measure," "King Lear" and "Othello." Enough is shown to prove that the latest slang is, after all, old and of good use. Hitching this wagon of a slang phrase to the stars, De Quincey and Shakespeare, it becomes classic. It is a fair deduction to be drawn from the De Quincey quotation that the phrase "nothing doing" was slang in the day of his writing, and was used



A CITY'S MARVELOUS GROWTH. (Upper view shows the site of Anandarko, Ok., in the fall of 1901; the lower represents the place as it is to-day, a bustling, up-to-date community of 9,000 souls.)

found often in cities of ten times its age. A mammoth lot plant, with a capacity of seventy-five tons daily, not only supplies the city but adjacent cities also.

Contracts are now being let for a \$80,000 Court House, \$5,000 jail, \$20,000 school buildings, \$40,000 water works, etc. Electric light companies are making propositions, so that soon the city will be thoroughly lighted, watered and equipped in all particulars. The population now is about 3,500, and is growing substantially all the time. Good homes are springing up throughout the city.

as such. It will be noted that the brilliant master of style did not use the phrase except as a quotation. From whom? An amateur murderer. This amateur murderer that, in the way of murders there has been "nothing doing" since that done by Macbeth worth speaking of. It is a fair conclusion that a man who tries his hand at murder purely as an amateur with an effort to attain that degree of skill which he has set up as standard for himself is of that class and manner of men who use slang as a habit of speech. And it therefore may be deduced that De Quincey's amateur was using the current slang of his day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL.

Arch Erected in Richmond by Daughters of Confederacy.

A beautiful memorial arch is being erected in Richmond, Va., to Jefferson Davis by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was designed by Louis A. Godebrood and the cost will be

ONE HUNDRED-MILE COAST.

Sliding Down the Side of a Mountain in a Hand Car.

Lord Ernest Hamilton describes his experience of a thrilling but perilous pastime, the descent in a small hand car of a wonderful mountain railway in Peru.

"As a matter of fact," he writes, referring to the title of the article, "it is too hot for the sake of a title, the extra six miles may go—100 are enough at any rate for purposes of illustration. These hundred odd miles are to be found on the Ferro-Carril Central of Peru, commonly called the Oroya Railway, and they are to be found up, where else?

"This Oroya Railway is a very wonderful line, indeed. It not only climbs higher than any other railway in the world, but also distinguishes itself in a variety of other ways incidentally referred to heretofore. But the accomplishment with which I am chiefly concerned is this, that it provides the only road in the world which a man on wheels can travel over 100 miles by his own momentum and practically at any pace to which the fleet of recklessness may urge him.

The object of what is here written is to place the sensations born of a run down from the summit of the Oroya Railway, 15,000 feet above sea level, to the verge of the Pacific. You start under the eye of the eternal snows and you finish among humming birds and palms. You start back with the unspeakable sickness of snoring, and you finish in the ecstasy of an exultation too great for words.

The gods of Olympus were worms beside the man who has during the last three hours controlled his car from the Paso de Galera to Callao, for it is in the control that lies the joy, as in the control that lies the fear. To sit beside the brakeman is good, but to drop the brakeman with a friendly sliding and grasp the lever in your own hand but not too exulting hand is to step a liberal forerunner of the joys of heaven.—Pearson's Magazine.

Many a man breaks his back down town, then grows because his wife wants a little of the small change.

When justice and love go hand in hand it's a case of the blind leading the blind.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Some automobiles can travel one hundred miles without being repaired. If they are shipped by train.—Chicago News.

Deluded: "Papa, what is a man of one idea?" "Any man, my son, who has an idea that differs from yours."—Chicago Tribune.

Joe: "She looks her age well doesn't she?" "She—Yes. She doesn't look a day older than she says she is."—Philadelphia Record.

Freddy: "Pop, when do they call a woman 'an old hen'?" "The paternal—When she becomes hopelessly set in her ways, my son."—Ex.

"In the manager up-to-date?" "Up-to-date! Why he's just introduced a game of plug-nug in the balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet'."—Tit-Bits.

An aesthetic soul: "Well, did she buy the book?" "No," replied the clerk; "she said she didn't like the cover design."—Detroit Free Press.

His soft answer: Angry mother—"Now, Bobby, don't let me speak to you again!" Bobby (helplessly)—"How can I prevent you, mamma?"—Boston Globe.

Wanted to know: Mrs. Stubb—"They have captured the cleverest hotel robber in the country, John." Mr. Stubb—"Indeed! Which hotel did he run?"—Chicago News.

"He thinks of having his poems published in book-form." "Well, that's the best way of putting them where they won't bother anybody."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

He—"What more can you ask, dear? Haven't I admitted I was wrong and humbly apologized?" "Well, what if I? I have no respect for a man who is that weak."—Life.

"The slinger has made great strides in the profession, hasn't she?" "Yes, indeed. Formerly, when she received an encore, she sang; now she usually smiles."—Town and Country.

Mrs. Slumkin—"The Verdy baby is the picture of her father." Mr. Slumkin—"I suppose that when the child is a little older she will be the phouograph of her mother."—Judge.

"Won't you try the chicken salad, judge." said the boarding-house keeper. "I tried it yesterday, ma'am," replied the witty judge, "and the chicken proved an alibi."—Philadelphia Record.

Might be worse: Mrs. Parvane—"And then the whole awful story got into the papers." Mrs. Beenthere—"Oh, well, matters might be still worse. It might have been dramatized."—Judge.

Observation: "You say your next door neighbors make a vulgar display of their wealth?" "Yes," answered Mr. Blockson; "they left a ton of coal out on the sidewalk all day yesterday."—Washington Star.

Parker—"The other day I was in a kind of vision, and saw my wife as the most perfect woman in the world." Lane—"Where were you?" Parker—"In an intelligence office, describing her to a cook I was trying to engage."—Judge.

Honoring his customers: Professor Von Note—"You had a fine collection of classic music here." Music dealer—"That's for young ladies to look over previous to asking for a copy of 'The Hymns and the Book'."—New York Weekly.

Exception: "This talk about inventions being injurious to labor is all nonsense," said Convent No. 151. "Why so?" asked the guard. "Because it is. A patent burglar alarm was the cause of me getting five years at hard labor."—Indianapolis Sun.

Hor pap—"Yo' aspin for marry mah daughter, sah? I'm. What am yo' prospect?" The sutor (a widower)—"Every single one of de pussions fo' whom mah late lamented wife done yashin' to hab promised fo' lib'ly paterize her success."—Judge.

Rules of success: "What is your rule of business, your maxims?" The Wall Street baron was asked. "Very simple," he answered; "pay for something that I can't get, with money that I haven't got, and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."—Life.

Legal points: "So he got out an injunction against you, you say?" "We say playfully," "which did you force him by getting an injunction to prevent the issuance of his injunction?" "I couldn't, you see he was slick enough to get out an injunction against my getting out an injunction against his injunction."—Baltimore Herald.

"Dear," she said, during an interval of comparative sanity, "promise me one thing." "Anything," he answered with the recklessness of love. "After we have been married a reasonable time, if we decide a divorce is desirable, promise that my brothers, who are struggling young lawyers, shall represent us."—Philadelphia North American.

Really a convenience: "Scribbles is writing a new novel in which the hero and heroine are deaf and dumb," explained the mutual "friend." "How queer!" comments the other mutual friend. "Oh, I don't know. He says it's a great convenience. When he gets tired of inventing conversations for them he just has them hold hands for the rest of the chapter, while he writes about the scenery or the weather."—Judge.

Kites and Partridges. Kites have been used with great success as a means to stop partridge rising and flying from cover where it is wished to keep them for shooting. The birds will not rise when kites are flying above them, fearing, doubtless, attack.

Dusted. Towne—Bankrupt is he? Why, I thought he had a fixed income of \$10,000 a year.

Brownie—So he had, but his wife fixed that, in three months after their marriage.—Philadelphia Press.

AN AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER.

A California Machine that Cuts and Threshes 100 Acres a Day.

Among the products of California, says the American Monthly, is a combined automobile harvester and threshing machine, which has been at work on the Pacific slope, doing its part toward garnering the great crops of 1902.

This harvester includes and is propelled by an automobile having a 35-horse power engine. The reaper cuts

its denomination is 13 cents; Benjamin Harrison occupies the center of the field.

This will be the first 13-cent stamp ever issued by the United States; up to 1879 a stamp of the value of 7 cents had been in use, ten years, and was discontinued when the rate of foreign postage was reduced to 5 cents. The new Harrison stamp will be little used in domestic mails. Its issuance is the outgrowth of the increased foreign

nations of postage stamps.—Washington correspondence, New York Evening Post.

Wanted Another Wife.

A traveler in Persia tells the following: "My hotel man, wrapped in a long black cloak and wearing a green turban, depicting him a seer, or a descendant of the prophet. He is very polished to-day; his beard is dyed the brightest orange with henna and he tells a string of beads while he waits. We plunge into stories of the Caliph and diction written from left to right with a reed pen and presently the reason of his smartness is told. He has a favor to ask. 'Would it please me to advance him three months' pay in order to buy a wife? He is old and he is poor, yet he has fallen a victim to the moon face and the charms of a damsel of 14, but her dowry is large. 'Why do you not support your old wife?' he inquired sternly. 'She is crippled and nearly blind; you do not give her sufficient sustenance and I send many things to her.' 'She is too old,' he replies, with a shrug. 'She is ugly as an aspidochelone; she has no money nor children and of what good is an old woman unless she is rich?'

Medicine in Bombay.

A Swedish count at Bangalore says that "because of their fear of sanitary inspection and modern methods of preventing and curing disease the natives of India in vast numbers are the victims of plague. In consequence of the hatred and fear of hospitals and medical men the population of Bombay has decreased 40,000 in the last ten years. While the increase in the whole of India in the same time was about 15 per cent. Bombay now has 700,000 people. The hospital and general medical service in India are of the best and do much good in the affected districts in spite of the prejudice which prevails against such things. The plague is generally fatal without the most skillful medical attention. The natives in their ignorance seek only to be left alone in peace. The ancient traditions of the country are extremely difficult, almost impossible, to eradicate."

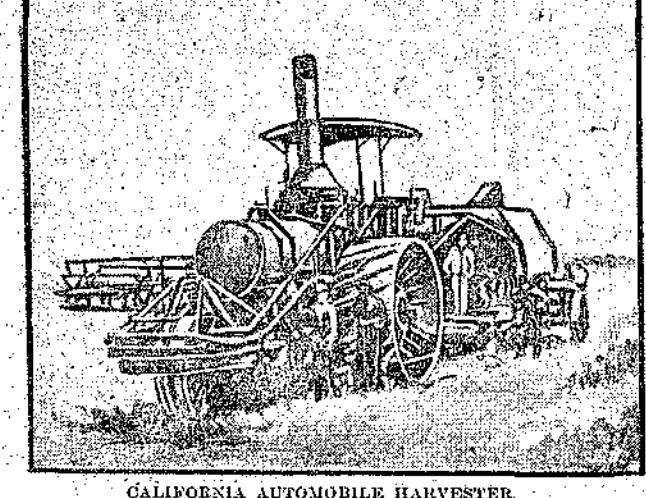
A Wonderful Ray of Light.

Albert Nodon reports to the French Academy of Science his discovery of a hitherto unknown form of radiation analogous to the X-rays and the rays from the metal radium, but differing from them in striking particulars. When rays of light fall on a thin metal plate the newly discovered brilliant rays are found to emanate from the back of the plate, as if the plate sifted out part of the rays and let others through.

Charging Women Less than Men.

At the old-fashioned bus and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men on the theory that they do not eat as much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and a wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may travel as one and one-half persons by railway, and also by the post routes, furnishing their own carriage.

You can't convince a girl that she isn't in love until after she gets him.



CALIFORNIA AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER.

a swath 36 feet wide; the barley heads are caught on a moving belt 48 inches wide, and carried to the threshing department of the machine. A half minute after the boss sings "all right," and the juggernaut begins to move, grain comes pouring into the threshers' bin, not only shelled but carefully cleaned. The grain is transferred immediately to sacks, which are sewed and removed from the machine as soon as 12 are filled.

This mighty product of American machine making is 60 feet long, weighs over 100 tons and cuts and threshes under favorable conditions as much as 100 acres a day. Four horses are in constant use supplying it with fuel oil and boiler water. It defies hills of any reasonable grade, and travels at an average rate of three and a half miles an hour. The great wheels prominent in our picture have tires four feet wide, with ridges one and a half inches high.

These harvesters are made near Oakland, in California. Men that farm on a large scale come from neighboring States, and from as far east as Kansas to see the machine work. Three giants of the same type were made in California and sent to Russia for use on the great grain fields of the steppes, but the train carrying them was seized by the boxers and sidetracked for two years.

THIRTEEN-CENT STAMP.

The First Ever Issued Will Soon Be Placed on Sale.

As soon as the die-proof of the first of the new series of United States postage stamps is approved by the Postmaster General plates will be made and the stamp issued to the public.

